the war fleet. By the middle of last week,

rill's engineers were taken on mother ves-Yesterday the Battery was thronged nearly all day by a crowd of people anxlous to see the departure of more of the reseels. During the day the Star of the Ocean Queen, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Arago, Vanderbilt, Oriental and Rhode Island, left their several auchorages and eped their way out of port. The Wabash and several gunboats and transports remain in the barber, but in all probability will sail during the day. Three ferry hoats or Wednesday.

The entire fleet will have left this port by Wednesday, and probably by Saturday will have received the troops who are to take part in the expedition.

We commit no impropriety when we doclare that the first destination of the vessels composing the expedition is Hampto Roads and Annapolis. The paval vessels will rendezvous at the former place while the transports are engaged in taking on board troops from Annapolis. It is stated were fifteen thousand men sent to Annapolis on Thursday. We also learn that the Continental Guard, Col. Perry, Washington Greys, Col. Moore, and three other regiments have orders to join the division at Annapolis. It is therefore probable that an aggregate force of twenty-five thousand men will be sent off. There will be fully equipped, armed in the best manner, and

supplied with an abandance of provisions. The ultimate destination of the expedition is known but to Government and Gen Scott, and even when the fleet sails, the General in command of the troops will probably receive scaled dispatches, which be will be instructed to open when in a be instructed to open when in a certain latitude.

The utmost care has been taken to secure the specess of this expedition, and we are struck the effect upon the south will be ter

Our readers and cotemporaries may accuse us of violating the express commands of Gen. McClellan, in making public so much of the above as may appear to have been within the scope of the instructions referred to. We will say that we this morning obtained permission to publish the above facts.

Counter Orders.

Before leaving St. Louis this morning the Secretary of War, by letter, ordered Gen. Fremont to discontinue, as unneces. sary, his field works around St. Louis and that which he is creeting at Jefferson City; to suspend work on the barracks he is building near his residence for his body guard of 800 cavalry, and ordered him to employ all the money in the hands of the disbursing officers to the payment of the

Washington, Oct. 14.

current expenses of the army in Missouri, and to let all his debts in St. Louis, amounting to \$4,500,000, remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and settlement. He also ordered that the disbursing officers should dishurse their fonds, and not transfer them to irresponsible persons who do not hold commissions from the President and are not under bonas. And he further ordered that hereafter all costructs necessary to be made, be made by the regular

disbursing officer of the army.

Gen. Fremont was also informed that payment would not be made by officers appointed by him. It is said there are 200 of them whose commissions do not bear the President's signature-that paymaster Andrews had been verbally instructed not to

The number of forts planned by Ger Fremont for the delense of St. Louis is eleven .- N. Y. Tribune.

Direct Taxation.

year will not amount to more than twenty millions of dollars, ten millions less than even Secretary Chase's estimate. When the Morrill tariff was first enacted, it was claimed that the receipts under it would reach sixty millions, but the circumstances of the country have so changed since then that the estimates of that period are value-

It is evident from this state of things that we are about entering upon a new era | dates now before the people it is not neces in the financial history of the country .-Hereafter, direct taxation is inevitable, as customs duties will be entirely inadequate to the support of the government and the psyment of the enormous debt we are now The foreign trade of the contracting. country will, in any event, be much less for several years to come than it has been in the past, and the deficit in our revenues in consequence must be provided for in some other way. This matter will assume great importance before the sitting of Congress, and upon that body will be thrown the delicate and responsible duty of originating a new system of ways and means to furnish the government with money to wise. meet its current expenses and pay it debts .- New York Heralk, 10th.

A Fair Proposition. The Democracy of Adams nominated Aus. Brooks, of the Quincy Herald, for the constitutional convention. A picayunion correspondent of the Quincy Whig don't like it, and recommends a compound ticket -Hon. I. N. Morris and a Mr. Bushnell, Brooks gracefully responds, as follows:

"Col. Morris and Mr. Bushnell are sugfidelity to the constitution and the Union. gested by an annoymous correspondent the Whig as no-party candidates for the constitutional convention. If Col. Morris will run we will take great pleasure in giving him our place on the Democratic licker. He is a true union man, enderses every word of the Columbus resolutions, beauties. We will simply remark that, for vice. and hates republicanism and its manageesent war, a good deal more

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY . Tuesday, October 22, 1861.

The Object of the War. Senator Sumper, Owen Lovejoy, the New York Tribune, the radical Republican press generally, and the political preachers, pro claim that the present war is being waged for the sole purpose of emancipating the slaves. They regard it as an Abolition war, and will be satisfied with nothing short of the turning loose amongst us of four mil

lions of negroes. The radical Republicans are extremely anxious to make this war subserve their purposes. They want the negroes freed and are willing to sacrifics honor, home, peace and country for that purpose. They care nothing about the happiness of the country or the sovereign rights of the States. All they desire is the freedom of the slaves. They bail the calamities that have fallen upon us as the millenium for which they have preached and prayed and labored for the last twenty years.

this expedition was so far advanced that people began to speculate upon its proba-ble destination. The very curious did not besitate to take an early walk upon the bat Though the Administration has avowed tery, and to devote an hour to the critical that this war is being waged "to preserve examination of the fleet to see if any of the government that it may by administer them had left during the night. The woned for all as it was administered by the der lavere gratified on Saturday by the departure of the Contaneouleos, Cahawba, men who made it," yet the fact that so Rosnoke, Empire City, Parkersburg, Unalarge a portion of the party that elevated dills, and Atlantic. The Third Rhode Isit to power clamor for the emancipation of land regiment was transferred from Fort the slaves, causes distrust in the minds of Hamilton to the Cabawba, and Col. Ser. conservative men as to the results of the future. It therefore becomes the duty of the Administration and every man who is is not a revolutionary emancipationist, to frown down every attempt to weaken the faith of the people in the stability of our institutions, South as well as North,

We have no doubt that a vast majority of the people of the United States will be heart and soul with the Government so long were purchased on Saturday, the Ethan as it confines its action by the provisions of Allen, Commodore Perry, and Stepping the constitution, and that they will aid Stone. These will be disputched to-morrow as it confines its action by the provisions of by all the means in their power, the maintenance of the law and the suppression of the rebellion. But if at any time it shall appear that the original purpose is the destruction of slavery in the States South of Mason and Dixon's line, the Government will find few men to fight its battles. Any one acquainted with the public sentiment of the country is aware that neither men or money will be forthcomine with some semblance of truth, that there for the war, if once the people be impressed with the belief that the abolition of slavery and not the defence of the Union is its ob-

> If by any chance the Government should be induced by these radicals of the Greeley and Sumner school to proclaim the doctrine of emancipation, all hope of a reconstruction of the Union will be crushed out. The loyal element in Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia, Missouri, and of the seceded States, would be alienated at once, and the war would immediately assume a form of unutterable horror. It would then would spread darkness, and ruin, and desarchy and bloody despotisms.

the success of the emancipation policy, is it not obvious that the four millions of freed negroes would rush to the North to be means of their liberation? And while their condition would not be improved, the free white laborers of the North would very -- True Democrat. have to compete with them on the same

The Candidates.

With the exception of County Clerk, there are two candidates for each of the make such payments. Special exceptions county offices to be filled next Tuesday were made in favor of officers of volun- | week. For Judge E. W. Crandall and C. himself, no one feeling a disposition to be vocate a war for its extinguishment. beaten by him which they most assurdly would be if they ran against him; for Treasorer, Benjamin Riebardson and J. A. Frank are the candidates; for Surveyor S. B Reed and Adam Comstock, and for School Commissioner Dwight Haven and and a snake and monkey show. S. O. Simonds. We call attention to the announcement of the latter, which appears for the first time in to-day's paper.

Now, as we have already remarked, the people of this county have good material to select their officers from. Of the caudieary for us to say more than we already have. There are few in the county who do not know them personally. Hence there is no need of introductions or inderse vote for those whom they believe to be the

best suited for the position. As we took no part in the, so called, peotle's Union convention, we are free to vote as we like. We mean to vote for the best The men, and, if our friends can find out whom they be, we would advise them to do like-

Joun C. Beschinkenge.-The telegraph ic reports indentify John C. Breckinridge ly shot guns and old fashioned rifles. with the rebel movement in Kentucky .-The Louisville Democrat, a staunch Union paper, says he neither has, nor intends to have, under existing circumstances, any connection with military camps or other military affairs. We shall await with interest for a true statement of the position of Mr. Breckinridge. Despite the reports against him, we have confidence in his gret that the conduct of this war is so much

INDIAN SUMMER,-So much has been written and sung about this delightful sea son of the year, that it would be superflu the past few days, our people have been The Tariff.

The system of duties and imposts, adopted at the last regular session of Congress, is working just as was predicted by the Democrats. Instead of increasing our revsaues, the new tariff has had the contrary effect, it has reduced our importations, the rates being so high on many articles as exclude them from our market.

We were never advocates or believers in high tarriffs. The doctrine of protection has always been remidiated by the party to which we belong. The more we see and the longer welies, the firmer is our belief in the pernicious tendency of such measures upon the happiness and prosperity of the

The present tariff is particularly obnoxous an account of its unequal and unjust taxation and the burdens it imposes on the classes least able to bear them. Manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, finen, silk and numerous other articles of common necessity, are made to pay the highest tax. Indeed it is upon articles mostly used in equal quantities by the poor man as well as the rich, that the burden is laid. Thus the poor man is compelled to pay as much tax cising his policy. for the support of Government as the most

Another strong objection we have to the ew law is that its imposts bear with gross nequality upon different sections of the country Saying nothing about its oppres sive burdens upon the people of the greater part of the Southern States, we find nearer home cause for complaint. The West, and Illinois particularly, suffer severly .-The people of Illinois and of other agricultural States not only pay an undue portion of the tax for Government purposes, but they are forced to contribute to the wealth of rich manufacturers of the East.

The truth is, if people could only see what vast sums of money are being taken from them by this system of indirect taxation, they would not submit to it a single The only true system of taxation is upon capital. Let property and money be the basis for taxation, and not compel one Equal taxation and equal laws are cardinal doctrines and in no case should be departed

the coming ression. Sectional legislation and sectional doctrines have driven a portion of the States into rebellion. The new tariff is calculated to slicente the feelings of a portion of the people of the great loval North. And there is no telling, if this system of sectional and partial legislation be persisted in, what will take place in the fu ture. The West may be driven into scees-Wherefore let our law makers take warning before it is too late. Their selfish and sectional policy has already disrup ted the Union; and they should pause in their career before bringing still greater

To Candidates .- Without designing to find fault with any one, we will say that hitherto, candidates, as a general thing, be a conflict for life or death. Nothing have not done the fair thing by us. Since short of the complete subjugation or exter our connection with this paper, which has not been for a very short period, we have of the belligerent sections could stop the not received enough money for printing that idea, judging from the following which carpage. Rapine, and fire, and death, tickets and publishing announcements for candidates to pay for one quarter the laolation over the fairest portion of our do- bor performed, saying nothing about the main, to be followed by the destruction of cost of ink and paper. Our object in alconstitutional liberty and the reign of an- luding to the past, now, is to intimate that there must be a change for the future .-The Administration should repudiate and | Considering the hard times, we have made ignore every proposition that favors the up our minds that we cannot afford, hereemancipation of the slaves. The result of lafter, to work for candidates, howeverseemancipation would be as ruinous to the much we may admire them for their gen-North as the South. It would add to our tlemanly qualities and sound sentiments. population millions of vagrants, and ren- for nothing. Therefore, we shall expect der society a perfect pandemonium. In the money, instead of promises, for tickets, event of the subjugation of the South and and we have no doubt that the candidates the rest of the sediment and froth of the

> Whatever may be the immediate issue of the Slaveholder's Rebellion there can no longer he a doubt that it will fix in every enlightened mind the great truth of the inexorable antagonism of Liberty and Sla-

Thus it seems that our clever neighbor level. It is apprehensions like these that | still adheres to the doctrine that the States cause so many to be so interested in the caunot remain "half slave and half free." objects of the war. Whatever the future It was a misfortune that the minds of may bave in store, we pray that the press | Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson. ent terrible struggle between the North and and Hamilton, and the other sages of the the South may not be turned into an Abo- revolution, were not "enlightened" enough Liberty and Slavery." For nearly a century the Confederacy has prospered beyond any paralell in history "helf slave and half free," and it has been left for the Solons of this age-the Lovejoys, the Beechers, H. Weeks are candidates; for County Clerk lights-to proclaim the "inexorable antog" is necessary to bring the facts into immediour friend Tonner as yet has the field to anism" of freedom and slavery, and to ad-

> Business-Reviving .- As an evidence of our city has been visited by two circuses

From the Missouri Republican. From Fremont's Army.

Syracuse, Oct. 16. General Fremont yesterday removed still further south towards Versailles, and is now with his forces twenty miles from Tip

General McKinstry and his division will move as soon as they can obtain transportation, which will probably be in a day or two, and McK, will then comoine his forces with those of Fremont.

General Pope will leave here to-day, and ments, knowing the men the electors will as Sigel has already quitted Sedaha, it is supposed that the five divisions will ere long make a juncture with each other, and proceed together in a body.

One of Gon. McKinstry's scouts arrived

this evening, having left Sterling Price's camp south of the Osceola, on the Osoge .scout passed three days in the rebel camp where there were about nineteen thousand fighting men, all state troops, who were in a wretched condition, poorly clad, make a speech. He is intensely patriotic and with hardly any provisions. Their arms were of a varied character, but most-

Price was anxious to get further south, pursuing him with sixty thousand troops. It is reported that he expressed great disintment in not being joined by McCulloch's forces from Arkansas. If Price does not find them soon he will hurry into that state and it is not improbable he has crossed the line by this.

influenced by politics, and a distinguished general declared this evening, that on this dark as at the present hour. The military here are very active, and

The Administration and Gen.

Fremunt. That our readers may understand the nature of the difficulties between the Administration and Geo. Fremont, we briefly state the charges and specifications of Col.

The charges against Gen. Fremont include neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduet, disobedience of orders, conduct unbee ming on officer and a gentleman, ex- kind in future. travagance and waste of public moneys, and despotic and tyrannical conduct. Amongst the specifications are the

leged failure of Gen. Fremont to repair to St. Louis and enter upon his duties ; his neglect to reinforce Lyon and Mulligan; his suffering Brigadier Hurlburt to cons tinue in command; his refusing to see peo ple who sought his presence on matters of urgent business; his violation of Presidential orders in the matter of the 30th of August proclamation ; his encouragement of officers to hold meetings and write lettion of all who differ from him; and his utterly impassable. anjust suppression of newspapers for criti-

Nothwithstanding these charges and specifications have been proved against Gen. Fremont by almost uncontrovertable testimony, yet the Administration at Wash ingthe still permits him to remain in comsirry. He continues to exercise the dutios of his vast department se though note President and public sentiment of the country seem to be of little moment to bim The laws of Congress and the orders of hi superiors are alike treated with contempor

In view of these facts, it is a mystery to many why he is not removed at once. The President bus the power in his bands; and though it has been established that Fremont has been guilty of acts disgraceful to himself and the nation, he fears to exercise it.

The only conclusion that people can come to if Gen. Fremont be not removed is that class of people to pay tribute to another .- the President is afraid of his power. Fremout is at the head of a might; army, and it is feared that he might declare himself military dictator should the command be taken from him. There are strong grounds for apprehension in this respect, but they should not detain the President from the exercise of his duty. The facts before the President show that he is a dangerous mun to entrust with an important command, and the sooner he be displaced the better it will be for the preservation of our Government. The people are unxious to know who is at the head of the Governs mout-whether it be Lincoln or Fremout.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer,

Is this a Contractor's War !

A gentleman direct from Washington states to us, that in a conversation with a leading republican of that city, and who occupies a prominent position in his party, he put the question to him: "When will there be a big fight over the Potomine The answer was: "There will be no fight. This is a contractor's war, and they don't want the war to end soon." The Cincin-pati Commercial scens to be impressed by appeared editority in its issue of day belure ves erdav : "We have no definite idea of the amount

of pressure to the square inch that would be required at present to force the truth | fe m the line of Manassas, and established into the honest understanding of the Prosident of the United States. Unfortunately, it has come to pass in these latter days (which include an indefinite number of administrations) that the President is walk ed in from the people, and only permitted to hear the truth at rure intervals. surrounded by an atmosphere, made up of the exhalations of the hangers on about the capital-the pending politicians-the sycophants of power-the beggars of the crumbs that fall from efficial tables-and before the people at this election, at least, usual quadrennial national boil. This atmosphere, so offensive to good citizens. asphyxiates the President and renders him dum of sight and hard of hearing. The lightnings of civil war have not yet disturbed and purified this atmosphere. There are too great forces encamped at Washington. Without the city are the circle of forts and encampments of the soldiers .tors of all degrees; the tribe of thieves-a vast muititude. While the defenders of the government, in arms, shelter the capital from the bandits of secession, the bloodsuckers are in undisturbed possession .-While the bird of Jove is aloft, with the glitter of thunderholts surrounding him. the deadliest of its enemies are sheltered to discover "the inexerable antagonism of under his wings. Now, while we have an army of near two hundred thousand men at Washington, and when the season and the time for action have fully come, the contractors talk of delay, even of going into winter quarters, and wearing out the enemy by waiting and watching-learning, as Longfellow would have it, to labor and the Greeleys, the Sumners, and the lesser to wait. This will not do. Whatever force ate contact with the Presidential organs of scose, will, must be employed, to inform the highest authority definitely, and with all necessary weight and penetration, that the policy of rendering the war subservient improvement of business we need but al- to the contractors has been pursued to the extremest verge of public endurance. The notion of waiting until the rebels can't march, because they will have worn out their shoes, and until they are shaken to pieces in consequence of the want of quinine, and until their soldiers damage all their good guns, is probably explicited by direct trade between the South and Europe by the line of steamers established by Yancey & Co., the Bermuda being the first arrival, and the probability of regular trips being on the cards. Wintering the grand army on the Potomae, if undertaken, will end the war in the overthrow of the Government, in one way or another.

An O'er True Picture

The Boston Herald (independent) in referring to the extraordinary zeal of dilapidated, rejected, orippied and seedy politiciany for the war, and the rejection of all partyism for the cake of the Union, makes the following remarks:

" You will find the trading politician at

all public gatherings, ready to preside or to Rosa Istand affair . about the war, or whatever happens to be popular at the time. His zeal is unbounded. He is ready to sacrifice himself for his country. He is done with party. He as he had heard and believed Fremont was | can not stoop to any thing which would appear like partisanship-not he. He wants the people to come together, and throw eastern walls of Pickens. The Colonel overheard the mee who entertain honest took to his heels, clothed only in a shirt, opinions, and vote accordingly, and all and the race schipsed Bull Run. Our forces unite upon the political trader. He is the advanced to within a mile of Fort Pickens chap for the crisis. There is no party smell about him. He is willing to unite with did the fleet fire upon our forces, who were Military officers here express great re-ret that the conduct of this war is so much the great purpose had in view by the people. He is willing to make himself genor- steamers Ewing, Time and Nofie. A dozen ally useful in arranging the plans and or more of the robels were killed and account the lederal cause never looked so details of the no-party affair, and, when it twenty-nine wounded. The latter are now is all fixed, you will see the no-party tra- in the Pensacola hospital. Some exhausted The military here are very active, and ding politician has got the office which the artillery, infantry and cavalry are pays the best assigned to himself. Buthis on the island. Major Vodges, U. S. A. ous in us to attempt to paint its glories and daily drilled and adapted to active ser- patriotism knows no bounds. He is sound and some thirty other Federals are now

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 15. The impression seems general that the rebels contemplate at attack somewhere on the right of our lines—with that special The pullication of details concerning a naval expedition by certain New York

journals has caused much comment in official circles. It is intimated that measures overpowered by numbers, had fallen back will be taken to prevent anything of the eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the rebels and were still The court of inquiry in the case of Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second U. S. Infantry, is to

re assemble to morrow at Camp Williams. Our front now covers a length of twenty miles, and the entire army of Washington

is ranged along it. The outposts are ten The effect of recent rains on the soil of the roads in Fairfax county is a precursor of an infinitely worse condition soon expected. Already deep holes are visible or every turnpike over which wagons and arslushy mud as no other region can show thaw every morning, it is predicted that ters in praise of himself and in denuncia- the main avenues to the interior will be In consequence of the largely increased

accumulation of men and beasts in Washington and vicinity, great scarcity of food and lorage is being experienced. More than half the United States horses are in a next o starving condition. All the calculry has seen sent across the river-not to take part in a forward movement, since holf of it is too raw, but because hay canthere be more ensity procured. An immense crowd of politicians and

outractors again throngs the city. Hotels and boarding-houses are becoming extering had happened. The orders of the tionate, and people pay heavy prices for the priviledge of alcoping on chairs and parlor flors. Living here will probably cost one third more than usual this winter. There is bardly a house to let in town, and rents are very high.

> Washington, Oct. 17. The steamer Mt. Vernon, Capt. Mitchell. were fired at her from the batteries at and near Shinning Point hat none struck has Capt. Mitchell reports that some thirty or forty vessels bound op with government stores, and merchant vessels with coal and oysters, are lying at Smith's Point, afraid pass the enemy's batteries near Ship-

> ping Point There are four batteries, mounting thirteen or more guns. A bottery has just cen opened on Quantics Hill, on the bank Quantien Creek, a short distance above ipping Point. The other three are between Shipping Point and Evansport .-There is said to be also a lattervat Timber Creek and one gun on the hill above Evans

When the Puwnee and Mount Vernon nt down night before last, the Mount Vern a preceded the Pawnee, and the 400 marines on board were ordered to be down on deck, two deep, in passing the enemy's batteries, which was done, and they thus escaped observation from the shore. Thirteen shots were fired at the Pawnee, six of which struck her, and one went near the

Information is received here from a credible source that Slidell and Mason, the him to fight or retrest. rebel Ministers to France and England, are not only authorized to negotiate treaties of ordinary commercial advantage, but to place the Southern Confederacy, for a limi ted period, under their protection.

Yesterday a detachment of one thousand men from the Massachusetts Thirtcepth and Colonel Geary's Pennsylvania regiment crossed the river at B livar, and attacked the enemy, 1,600 strong. After a conflict, the Union troops drove them back Our loss was six killed. The enemy's loss is unknown. General Scott thought this intelligence of so much importance that he called on the President to communicate

The rebel army has fallen back entirely n new fine on the west side of the Rappabannock, with their right resting on Aquia Creek and their seft resting at the foot of the Blue Mountains.

A gentleman from near Harrer's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight hatween Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin and Thirteenth Massashusetts regiments under command of Colonel John Geary, and 3,000 rebals, early yesterday morning The rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, at Harper's Ferry and commenced an attack with artillery. With three comon the north side of the Potomac, a constant firing was kept up for some boors. when three companies of the Third Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river, formed into hoe, and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their beavy guus. They were, however, compelled to retreat, which they did in good order to the river. Here they were reinforced by three other companies, and they then, with Col. Goary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and, after hard fighting, drove them from their position, and re-captured the

32-pounder-a columbiad. Our force had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side the river until the enhang retreated. The enemy had seven pieces of artillery and 500 cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over 7, while that of the enemy is at least 150. Col. Ashley, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the rebels killed.

From Secessiondom.

Louisville, Oct. 18. Dates from Charleston and New Ocleans to the 11th, Savanoub the 10th, Richmond the 10th, Knoxy de the 12th, and Nashville the 13th have been received.

Gen. Twiggs has resigned on account of I health. Gen, Mansfield Lovell succeeds Travel from New Orleans is under strict

surveilance. A blockading schooner captured a school er off Charleston the 8th. A rebel battery opened on the steamer, but its shots fell

Gen. Wise's health is improving. Parson Brownlow supports the candidates for the Confederate Congress, but severely setir zes the rebel authorities. Breckinnidge and Preston were at Nash ville the 7th.

The Louisville Courier was to be revived at Bowling Green on the 14th. Rebel accounts say that only two rebels were injured by the Monticello's fire at deanneonaco-both slightly. The special correspondent of the Mobile

Advertiser, on the 10th, says of the Santa

"The hospital structure is the only build ing now standing on the Island. Eleven hundred mon were in the expedition, under Regalls. Wilson's New York Zonaves' camp was the firstone reached. His sentries were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment rapidly fied beyond the from which not a gun was fired. Neither upon the island from 2 to 6 in the morning. predominating over other shades of color. The boats engaged were towed back by the

tice.

The proverb "the longer a man lives the man and opinions, and so verdant as to be the control of the camp is miss with rumors of the were left unsupplied.

S. M. W. german, the first structure of the camp is miss with rumors of the were left unsupplied.

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From Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 18. Reliable information, reached here last night that 6,000 rehels, commanded by Jeff Thompson, attacked 800 Federal troops advance guard. under Col. Mills, about 23 miles from Iron ton, and gave them buttle. A desperate conflict ensued, with heavy less of killed and wounded on both sides.

retreating towards Pilot Knob, where an attack is honrly expected. The Republican has received the following special dispatch:

"Hend Quarters at Warsaw, Wednesday, Oct. 16th.

"Sigel's cavalry to day had a skirmish and took three prisorers. He is in posession of the bridge over the Pomme De Perre river, with intantry and artillery .-The main body of the enemy is reported 45 miles distant " A dispatch from Gen. Fremont has been

received at Camp McKinstry, near Syra cuse, stati g that he has reason to believe Sterling Price has retreated or will retreat to the Osage, and there make a stand and give the Federal torces battle. This inforrion confirms somewhat a statement made last week, that Price expected to meet McCulloch with reinforcements about the 20th, at Sac River, and then march north. Fremont and his troops only hope this news is correct,

A spy was arrested here last evening, named J. Adams, who had furnished himself with careful drawings of the fortifications around the city. Important news is looked for from Pilot

Ex Governor Stewart was arrested this morning just before the Convention met, and is now in the military prison. He is charged with disorderly conduct.

No other bridge than that of Big River has been interfered with on the Iron Moun tain R. R. and no rebels are known to be near the road

The 8th Wisconsin regiment is now here and another regiment, with Maj. Scofield's hattery of artillery, is understood to be on the way, which will make this place secure against attack. The rebels are reported in large force 25 miles below here, but noth ing is known as to their numbers or de-

Syracuse, Mo . Oct., 17. A messenger from Gen. Fremont's head quarters Warraw, reached here to day with dispatches for Gen. McKinstry. It was said Price bad made a stand in Cedar county, 25 miles from O-ceola, with 20,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and a large force of irregular militia. On the arrival of Fremont at Warsaw the opposite bank of the Osace river was

lined with rebel bursemen, who were dis persed by a few rounds of canister. Fremont had began preparations to la a pontoon bridge across the Uage when the messenger left, and it was supposed his army would be over the river Wedness day night. He was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would are bably soon come up with the enemy and force

From Earope.

The steamer Etna, with four days' later advices, was boarded off Cape Race on

The King of Prussia has paid a two days

The Emperor of China is reported dead. Prince Napoleon had sent to the Emper-American affairs. In cort in there was a sliget advance Manchester advices are favorable. The

market has an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs firm, and upward. firm; all qualities advanced slightly. Russell's latest letter is devoted sideration of the position of Maryland. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., in a public lecture,

again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation of the northern and southern States. Earl Russell, in reply to the memorial

recently presented to him, disc urages interference in the internal affairs of Mexico. but says that the government will excreise the right of requiring security for personal property and the fulfillment of engage-

It is said that orders are about to be is sued to prepare a French squadron for The Paris bourse was duil, at 68f. 20c.

Escape of a Federal Prisoner from Fairfax-What he Heard and Saw.

Darnestown, Md , Oct 15. On the night of the 16th of September, a detachment of twelve men crossed the Potomac for the purpose of reconneitering and oraging When resting about half a mile from the river, they were attacked by fifteen rebels, two of whom were instantly killed. Among the wounded was my informant, Corporal Tracey. As Tracey lay rounded upon the ground, a rebel named McCarthy Lowe, a farmer residing in the vicinity, rushed up and shot him twice oth barrets taking effect, and was stopped from firing a third time by his Captain .-One of the balls penetrated Tracey's back in a slanting direction, and came out on his left side. The other, entering the back. lodged in his left lung, where it still remains. His two weeks' stay at Fairfax was not of an unpleasant character, considering all the circumstances. In this hospital the inmates were mostly members of the First Virginia Regiment, Every day or two those seriously iil were sent to Richmond as it was feared Gen. McClellan world attack the rebel lines. The night before he became able to move about, he drugged the bevorage of his attendant .-He then started toward the Potomac at the point of his capture, but, in consequence if large rebel forces, he was compelled to government means to keep them so. The diverge in a westerly direction, crossing Bull Run, and thence taking a circutous

route to avoid observation While in hospital at Fairfax be occasion ally overheard conversations between officers and the surgeons of the hospital. He saw Beauregard and Longstreet in converention on several occasions, and inferred that Longstreet held some important com-

On the 5th inst., Jeff Davis was at Fair, fax, and spent several hours with Beaures General Johnston was understood to be

omewhere in the immediate neighbor-On one occasion General Longstreet said the surgeon that the rebel forces in ront of Washington were so scattered that, if attacked at any point in the line, there must necessarily by an abrupt retreat by

all upon Manassas, their Gibielter. They think it impossible to be driven from this point It was generally believed that Beauregard would burn the village of Fairfax Court House if compelled to evacuate it. It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of rebel troops around Fairfax .-They are variously estimated at from 50,-000 to 100,000. As far as Tracey's observations went, they were better fed than clothed; but he heard of no complaints in

becoming more pleaniful. He learned that hundreds of men were employed on the sea shore in making salt. From the Upper Potemac. Darnestown, Md., Oct. 19. The camp is filled with rumors of the upon their distribution, and our seltiers

regard to the latter, although their uni-

Salt had been scarce, but the supply was

ment of the present war, a good deat more if possible, than we do. We could vote for be sees, don't allude to money now a lieve him honest in the advocacy of doct- a white flag to Fort Pickens. He has been recrossing the river to the Maryland shore. It is a man and opinions, and so verdant as to be lieve him honest in the advocacy of doct- a white flag to Fort Pickens. He has been recrossing the river to the Maryland shore. These rumors cannot be traced reliably.

The War in Missourt.

St. Louis, Oct. 19. The rebel forces which Col. Alexander nd Major Garritt encountered beyond Ironton proved, as suspected, to be their

A dispatch to the Iron Mountain Railread office says that the enemy, in force supposed to amount to ten thousand, are

advancing against Pilot Knob. Superintendent Phillips was asked to ome down, to take charge of trains in case of emergency, as a battle is hourly expect-

Mr. Phillips has just gone on an engine The Federal force consists of four com-Samuel B. Churchill, a member of the State Senate, and Uriel Wright, a member of the State Convention, were arrested today, and consigned to the military prison Churchill was one of the original advisers of Claib, Jackson, and has a brother and other relatives in Price's army.

Wright's speeches in the Convention week have shown that he courted the martyrdom of arrest, Fishe Shepherd, recently an old citizen,

s reported arrested. The arrest of Chapell and Notrobe confirmed. Joseph Gazzolo, proprietor of a drink-ing saloon, and Levi Wardlaw, a surgeon

Price's army, have also been taken into custody. J. W. Tucker, late editor of the State Journal, has turned up in Boone county, where he made a speech to one hundred o Price's men, returned from the southwest. He has been in Boone county for several

The Columbia Statesman learns that a good many members of the Legislature have recently passed through Lexington bound for the south. It thinks that Claib. Jackson has called

special session of the Legislature at Car thage, Springfield, or Mount Vernon, t pass an ordinance of secession, and to attuch the State to the Southern Confeder-

Gen. Hunter's immediate command is at It consists of the Fourteenth and Fif-

teenth Lilinois Infantry, First Missour Cavalry, and three batteries of Indiana Ar The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment have one hundred and twenty sick.

A detachment of cavalry captured a reb el cficer and twenty four privates, bound Three hundred sick men, from the western army, have been brought to the govern

Edward Chappell First Lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Litinois Regiment, died at Rolla, to day. His remains will be sent to Elgin, Illi-

ment hospital in this city.

Correspondence between Secretary seward and Lord Lyons. WASBINGTON, Oct., 19.

letter to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, which he says: Her Majesty's government were much cerned to find that two British subjects, against an independent government to Messrs Patrich and Rahmie, had been rules of maritime warfare. Herebyen

serious consideration." Lord Lyons, under instructions, fore, felt bound to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings," as he designated that act admit the rehels to the same hem, and to say that the authority of tion. All these matters would the agrees is necessary in order to justify trouble, had a course-pointed only

British subjects. Secretary Seward, in the course reply, after detailing the facts in regard to the two prisoners named in the note .

Lord Lyons, says: "The proceedings of which the British government complains were taken upon nformation conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities of the country. and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary for the exercise of that discretion for which be, as well as his chief advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the highest tributal of the Republic, and amerable also to the judgment of his coun

try and the enlightened portion of the Mr. Seward, in conclusion, remarks : "The safety of the whole people has become, in the present exigency, the supreme law; and, so long as the danger shall exist all classes of society, equally the denized and the citizen, must cheerfully acquiesce in the measurer which that law pre-

"The government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which her Majesty pays to them; never-theless, the British government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the constitution of the United States, especially when the constitution thus expounded would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the insurrection, while it wo'd transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable powers to be employed for

Morcover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the purit, of the constitution. He must be al owed, therefore, to prefer to be governed by the organic national law, which, while it will enable him to exercise his great trust with complete success, receives the sauction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people from whom alone the constitution was established. W. H. SEWARD.

Surprise is expressed here at the misconstruction attempted to be put upon Secretary Seward's circular by alarmists .-The circular shows that our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the administration has taken measures to put them right within, and now turns its attention to putting them right without. It asks the co-operation of the loyal States in the latter as in the former.

From Springfield. Special to the Chicago Journal.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18. Gov. Yates returned from Washington last evening having been eminently success ful in accomplishing the purposes of his journey. He has obtained six thousand ri fled muskets, five hundred Harper's Ferry rifles, and fourteen batteries (eighty-four pairs) of James' rifled cannon.

2000 one hundred and eighty-four wil be required to work these batteries. The men are ready and waiting, and the only difficulty will be in making selections from the large number who are desirous of entoring this branch of the service. The Governor also obtained one million

doliars towards rembursing the State for expences incurred in furnishing surlies for troops, and an order from the War Depart ment, authorizing any State to furnish its own troops, whether, in or out of the State, and requiring all commanders to receive all suplies, and distribute the same as directed by the Governors of the respective States in which the troops were raised. The necessity for this order is to be found forms presented a curious mixture, gray

in the fact that the military authorities in Missouri forbid our State to supply troops who had gone into that State. If the said military authorities had supplied our troops, we should have less cause of complaint, but while large quantities of clothing were transported from the States Illinois to St. Louis, an interdict was laid

Yafes Sharpshooten.

JOLIET, Oct. 21st, 1861 MESSES. ZARLEY: Dear Sirs:-I desire to call the attent of your readers to a new branch of the vice, which presents peculiar attractions a westerner. I refer to the "Sharp So ers." Separate organizations of the initiation and entire regiments are being formed, the place of detached companies. are certainly many advantages enjoyed the "Sharp-Shooters," which make a preferable to every other service. Is a first place, they are better armed that my other regiment, being provided with a very best rifles, which Governor Istanta taken pains to select during his last is to the East. The equipments, moreire, to of the very best description, as the Gorne has just given the regiment permission

The duties of "Sharp Shooters" tre the less burdensome than those of either and ry, artillery or infantry. They are called relieved from guard duty, and all the day greenble work, which usually devolve up a common sordier. They are the product the army, e. j. ying privileges accorded none but them, and opportunities of the tinguishing themselves, which only have the army who are raised upon as taken can enjoy, who are relied upon as indis-uals, not as musees.

The place of rendezvous is Camplele

make their own selection.

near Springfield. A very large taute in the camp. The Governor, thinking but just that the riflemen of this compand district should have an opportunity bid. their services to the country in a matter most agreeable to themselves, belien thorized me to raise a fall company-be officers and privates—in Will county, as in two weeks from to day. Every said able-bodied man, with a steady band, on eye, who desires to join this regiment at be received at the Recruiting offer by during the next fifteen days. "Good Say

will occupy a very prominent position.

Address Lieutenant O R. Pape, h. cruiting Officer, Joliet, Illinois, FRED. W. MATTESON Major 1st Reg. "Yates Sharp-Shore From Fortress Monroe.

The New York Tribnne thus speak

Fortress Moaroe, Oct li

There is no news from the South to be Gen. Wool has issued an order, grace every male contraband employed in her partment \$8 per month, and every ins \$4 per month. An Alleged Error.

what it terms "Seward's great error". "The error of proclaiming a blocks the Southern ports, instead of simple's priving them of the character of penentry, is beginning to produce its two fruits of diplomatic complication, Su and other neutral powers have denuiexplanations as to the jurisdiction of a consuls in neutral ports over merchans sels under the rebels flug; question la also been raised concerning the granted to vessels loading in the blicks Lord Lyons several days ago addressed ports, and also as to the inefficiency de blockade. England justifies her recept of the rebels as be: figerents, by saying a the proclamation of blockade is exclussubject to arbitrary arrest, and, although also, in defense of this position, the particular to arbitrary arrest, and they had been released, it could not but ology of some of the communication is regard the matter as one requiring very | the State department to Lord Lyons who to the national government is spiked a "belligerent," and it is argued thatge include ourselves ander this name wit an arbitrary arrest and impresonment of uet of Congress-been adopted by sa

a proclamation to the effect that them . . . B ports were no lot ger ports of e McDonough County .- The Demon county convention of McDonough our which met at Macomb on Saturdar's nominated Joseph C. Thompson hea constitutional convention. Among the

plutions adopted was the following: "That as to state affairs, we are zie of the perpetual exclusion of freepo from Illinois, and that those already so among st as shall never have the net vote, to hear arms, to testify seans a men, be competent jurors, or beam mates of our common schools; that wie this provision the more important at time, in consequence of the recetion attempts of Major General Jon Co. Fremont to emancipate a person of the gro slaves of Missouri; that we are upon to any bank charter which, by any per tion or pretext, will coulde the enfire designing holders of wealth to fint hard earned dollars from the pocket of poor and industrious; that we don't fund derived from the I bnois Centralis

placed forever beyond the reach of we islature or of bribing lobbyists. Price.

road be, be the constitutional course

For some reason we can get no infortion to be depended up in of the progen Gen. Price's hogira. The "reliable per man," who has so long made it his hos to keep the public posted on army as ments, appears to have suspended supr into liquidation for the present, and jor General M. S G." goes a good be guess work. The latest positive min tion of hie whereabouts left him ear on the Marais dis Cygnes, at Papinel some twenty miles east of the Kaner's der, in the lower part of Bates costs, it is likely he is considerably further by this time. We here nothing wine of any reinforcements advancing to possible that Price will be left to put

CIRCUIT COURT.

band in the the southwest share

Louis Rop. 16tr inst.

During the present week the for causes have been disposed of in the le William Small es. John Whitten peul case. Mesers, Snapp & Brecient for plaintiff, and Randall & Fuller fath

Jury out all night but failed was standing 8 for defendant and 4 for pas Michael Bannon vs. Geo. Pas s Hutchins for plaintiff, Tucker for deles Judgment for defendant.
Andrew Whitten to. William Said Appeau Randall & Fuller for plants. People us. Joseph Areber, Isdies

Larceny. Logan for the people of for defendant. Defendant plead grant was sentenced to two years in the feat People zs. John McManus. Appe Justices Court in Wilmington, people, Streeter for defendant not guilty.

People rs. Peter Summer. Indies Larceny. Defendant plead gain wes sentenced to the Penitential The Grand Jury adjourned on 15 after finding the following in

which remain to be acted upon: Richard Dooly, for murder. E. R. Hubbard, for larceny. George Fairber, Thos. Newman, Erastus Hebbad, Barrum and W. H. Manderfield, for

John Degan, resisting officer. Woolsey Drew, larceny. Andrew Galbraith, assault with W to kill. James Gaffaher, larceny.

William Reed,
Andrew Cossan, Peter Cossa,
Pegerman, Charles Hock, George
back, Joachim Flamback, and Charles german, riot.

Daniel Costello, mulicious missi

James Gallaber, two indictors larosny. - True Democrat.